



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

better plan would have based more on the division of "chief food principles," taking up the carbohydrates and principles involved in their preparation, developing that and then discussing eggs as a protein food—not under the head of "Use of Water in Cooking."

The various meal plans can easily be worked in without such a confusion of general principles. So on through the book—the beverage lessons stray from their purpose to a combination devoid of any purpose, and there is a general lack of orderly procedure. A student of this text could scarcely formulate a very definite notion of the five food principles or plans and the general principles governing their preparation, although she might have gathered some accurate information in specific instances. A general rearrangement of the material would make the text much more acceptable as such.

CATHERINE CREAMER

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Greek and Roman Mythology. By JESSIE M. TATLOCK. New York: Century Co., 1917. Pp. 370. \$1.50.

A review of this book reveals the fact that the most essential and valuable myths can be put in a concise but attractive volume. The author's aim, which is to give an understanding of the peoples among whom the mythology was fostered as well as to familiarize the student with the commoner myths referred to in literature and art, is very well accomplished. The attitude of sympathetic appreciation which the author has taken both in the introductory chapter and in each individual story is almost certain to give the reader the desired attitude toward mythology.

The scope of the book accords with the aim and with the presentation of subject-matter. The high-school student needs a book of mythology which deals with those mythical characters who play such a large part in all classical literature, and which does not attempt to exhaust the field of mythical lore.

The chief merit of this book, which places it above the Guerber and Gayley textbooks on mythology, is its unity. The tendency of previous authors has been to present mythology as a great mass of loosely connected detail. Miss Tatlock has connected the stories in such a way that the young student cannot fail to grasp a large part of the material without testing his memory beyond natural limits. Thus the numerous love affairs of Zeus are rarely told as a connected story, although that is the effective method of presentation. The appendixes are extremely valuable for general reference. The pictures of standard works of art are worthy of favorable comment. The distinct print renders the book more readable than Gayley or Guerber.

ADALINE LINCOLN

VAN BUREN, ARK.